

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no X

Property Name: Mt. Aetna Farm Inventory Number: WA-I-439
Address: 11038 Medical Campus Road Historic district: yes X no
City: Hagerstown Zip Code: 21742 County: Washington
USGS Quadrangle(s): Hagerstown, Funkstown
Property Owner: Diakon Lutheran Social Ministries Tax Account ID Number: _____
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): Parcel A Tax Map Number: 50
Project: Yale Drive Extension-Phase I Agency: Federal Highway Administration
Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.
Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace Date Prepared: 1/13/2012
Documentation is presented in: MIHP documentation, WA-I-439, "Late 19th Century Brick House," Paula Stoner Dickey, 1978
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staf yes X no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Description of Property

WA-I-439, Mt. Aetna Farm, recorded in the MIHP in 1978 as "Late 19th Century Brick House" is actually a complete farmstead, located in a 50-acre tract of farmland, reduced from its earlier 284 acres as recorded in 1978. Some of the land has given way to creation of an assisted living and retirement community and other developments. The farm currently is under cultivation, and presents a gently rolling landscape with cropland interspersed with woodlots.

The farmstead lies in a very organized layout at the end of a gravel lane, which originally led from Robinwood Drive, but now turns and exits onto Medical Campus Drive. The farm building complex, now vacant, includes a brick house, very long Standard-type bank barn, a frame four bay garage, a concrete block equipment shed, a frame hog barn and three frame chicken houses. Several concrete pads indicate the locations of other support buildings and structures now gone. Some of these, including a large stave silo and a hip-roofed frame domestic outbuilding, probably a smoke house or summer kitchen appear in the 1978 photographs. The house faces south and the barn and most other remaining buildings face east.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: Undistinguished example of a common type.

Jim Jarman
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

2/13/2012
Date

PKintz
Reviewer, National Register Program

2/13/12
Date

The house remains largely as described in 1978, L-shaped, three bays wide at the front elevation with a central entrance. The one-bay front entrance porch present in 1978 is now gone. The front door has four panels and is hung beneath a two-light transom. Radial (segmental) arches top all of the openings. Windows retain two over two pane sash. The rear two story porch which lines the east side of the rear wing has been replaced since 1978 and now consists of a pressure treated wood structure. A plywood enclosure has been constructed into the angle of the L. Original corbelled chimneys remain inside the east and north gables. At the south gable is an exterior concrete block furnace flue. The house appears to date from the 1890-1910 period.

Behind the house and set perpendicular to it is a very large frame Standard bank barn, which appears to be contemporary with the house, 1890-1910. Included in its length is an integral drive-through wagon shed/corn crib at the barn's north gable end. Additional sheds extend from the north end wall. A second shed and corn crib is attached to the east gable end. A concrete block milk house is also attached to the east gable end. The barn has symmetrical gables, defining it as a Standard barn. It rests on limestone foundations, although portions have been replaced with concrete block, presumably when the barn was converted for dairy use in the mid 20th century. The forebay has been enclosed with concrete block and steel framed windows. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal.

The barn's framing system consists of sawn timbers but the bents with canted queen posts are traditional. Vertical board siding covers the framework. The interior at the lower level was modernized in the mid 20th century to include poured concrete floors, manure channels and steel stanchions for a dairy operation. A barnyard extends to the east of the barn, and to level out the yard area, a limestone retaining wall defines the space. The barnyard fence stood on top of the retaining wall. Some fence posts remain.

Behind, or to the west of the barn stands a large concrete block equipment shed. This building probably dates from ca. 1960. To the northwest of the barn is a small gable-roofed frame building, which appears to have been a hog barn. To the southwest of the barn, facing northeast is a frame four bay garage. The garage is covered with German siding and has a shed roof. A shed pent roof shelters the entrance bays. The garage appears to date from ca. 1930.

South of the garage and southwest of the house are three chicken houses, all of frame construction with shed roofs and a combination of wood German siding and lapped siding. Typical of early 20th century chicken houses, the buildings are lit by rows of six-light barn sash. These buildings are in very poor condition and imminent collapse. They probably date from ca. 1930.

Evaluation of Integrity:

Despite the vacant and deteriorating condition of this farmstead complex, it with its surrounding agricultural landscape still retains visual and historic qualities that convey the farmstead's time and place. The property continues to retain integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association with its past use and appearance.

Statement of Significance

The Mt. Aetna Farm is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as an intact example of an early 20th century farm and building complex. The Mt. Aetna Farm was developed by Joseph Young following his 1903 purchase of 218 acres from Otho Bryan, to which he added acreage in three smaller tracts. The large tract was originally part of the Antietam Hall farm, established in the 18th century and owned by the Bryan family since 1847. Young, a Hagerstown resident, owned as many as four Washington County farms, which he operated as income-producing tenant farms. The Mt. Aetna Farm was a large-scale dairy and poultry farm, located just west of the city of Hagerstown, likely providing fresh milk and eggs for city residents as well as for Washington and Baltimore markets via the railroads. While the entire Mt. Aetna Farm acreage remains intact at the time of this writing (January 2012), the ca. 1905 farmstead now stands on a 50-acre parcel, including the brick house,

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Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

large bank barn, three frame chicken houses, two equipment sheds, and an animal shed (hog or calf). Immediately adjoining the 50-acre farmstead are two Forest Conservation Easements (5 and 10-acres) and the 173-acre parcel slated for development, which currently (2012) continues under cultivation. The period of significance for the Mt. Aetna Farm begins in 1903 with the purchase of the land and development of the farm by Joseph Young and ends in 1962 following the National Register 50-year rule.

Historic Context

A few pioneering farmers and fur traders initially settled the area now encompassed by Washington County in the 1730s and 1740s. Lord Baltimore had just opened Maryland's frontier for settlement. Speculators from eastern Maryland responded by acquiring large tracts for subdivision and resale, much of it to Pennsylvania Germans migrating through the area seeking farmland in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. As settlement progressed, political divisions of the frontier occurred. Until 1748, the Antietam Creek drainage was part of Prince George's County. Afterward it was Frederick County until 1776 when Washington County was formed.

Settlement was sparse until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, and the end of Pontiac's rebellion the following year. Thereafter, settlement progressed rapidly as transportation routes improved and word of the rich farmland in the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys spread. The land was made fertile by numerous limestone outcrops, which give special visual character to the landscape as well as providing material for buildings and fences. The speculators who had acquired large grants of land as investments began to subdivide and sell into smaller lots of 100-300 acres, which were ideal for a profitable family farm. As farms developed and inhabitants prospered, towns and villages grew to support the local population.

In 1806, the Thomas Jefferson administration undertook the construction of a federal highway that would lead into the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising most of the central portion of the United States. This "National Road" began at Cumberland, Maryland and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of turnpike segments, was then upgraded to become part of the National Pike. The final link in this series of upgrades was the Boonsboro-Hagerstown Turnpike, which was resurfaced and improved in 1823. At the same time, a stone bridge over the Antietam Creek was constructed at Funkstown for the crossing of the turnpike. The pike was one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America, a boon for the markets of Hagerstown and its surrounding farmland. Soon, a number of roads leading from outlying towns were improved by private turnpike companies, giving Hagerstown a "wheel hub" appearance on maps.

By 1860, the area was prospering, achieving a high level of grain-based cultivation and an intensive milling industry along the Antietam Creek. The prosperity of the greater region led to its being served by other important transportation routes. In addition to the already established system of turnpikes and the National Road, the Cumberland Valley Railroad established service to Hagerstown in 1860. The B&O Railroad, forced to lay its tracks in neighboring Virginia (now West Virginia) by the C&O Canal Company, provided transportation, constructing a spur to Hagerstown in 1867. In 1873, the major railroad to serve Hagerstown, the Western Maryland Railroad, completed track to the City, followed by the Shenandoah Valley Railroad (later Norfolk and Western) in 1880. These railroads connecting to one another, converged on Hagerstown, providing ready access to markets for farms and industry and giving the town its nickname the "Hub City" (Reed, 1992, p. 10).

The growing dominance of the railroad through the second half of the 19th century however, contributed to the gradual decline of the grain-based farming economy of the region, by contributing to the growth of larger Midwestern farms. By 1890 flour milling products had dropped from first to fourth place on the list of leading industries in Maryland, behind men's clothing, brick and stone masonry, and canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. In 1900, flour and gristmill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products.

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Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Thereafter, flour and gristmill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all (Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484).

As the urbanization and industrialization process of the late 19th century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland, the west-central counties responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. Technological advances that promoted the dairy industry began with the silo; the first American silo was constructed in 1873, facilitating year-round feeding of dairy livestock. Later, the centrifugal separator, which parted cream from milk, was first used in the United States in 1882 (Rasmussen, p. 152). Gasoline powered engines and generators, that aided increased crop production and better refrigeration, came along in the early 20th century.

By the first decade of the 20th century the Frederick to Hagerstown interurban electric railway provided fast and cheap transportation of perishable produce and milk products to the Frederick and Hagerstown markets. Along with the larger, regional and national railroads and trucking on improved roads, the well-developed transportation network in Washington County made the production of perishable products viable. Corn and wheat were still major agricultural products, but milling in Washington County changed from production for market to custom work for local farmers and planters (Frye, p. 71).

Today the mills of the Antietam Creek have disappeared altogether, although local production of wheat and corn continues. Grain farms of the mid-19th century, converted to dairy in the 20th century, are now converting to beef cattle and feed production, or subdividing to recreational farmsteads and housing developments.

Mid-Maryland Architecture Context

During the century from 1763-1860, the relatively primitive, typically log buildings of the settlement period were gradually replaced or enlarged into more substantial and permanent form. The large "Swisser" barns with cantilevered forebays and a ramp or bank at the back, hallmarks of west-central Maryland and south central Pennsylvania, replaced small log-crib stables and shelters for livestock and crops. Small log houses were improved with siding and additions, or replaced with stone, brick or larger log or timber frame dwellings (Reed & Assoc., 2003, p. 26).

The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Farmhouses: Farmhouses from the 18th through the mid 20th century exhibit great variety in mid-Maryland, yet all are readily identifiable to the region. Little housing remains from the settlement period. In mid-Maryland, brick farmhouses are most commonly from the 1820-1900 period. Those constructed before approximately 1850 display Flemish bond facades and thereafter, common bond or all-stretcher facades (Reed & Assoc., p. 113).

Farmhouse form followed several traditional paths. Among the earliest buildings were Germanic central chimney dwellings with one or two stories and three or four rooms clustered around a massive group of fireplaces. British settlers more frequently constructed one or one and a half story buildings with a hall and parlor plan, one-room deep with inside or exterior end fireplaces. Generally farmhouses spanned three to five bays, sat on cellars and had side gables. By the second quarter of the 19th century

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porches begin to appear with frequency, either across the entire front or recessed in an inset containing two or three bays along the front elevation at the kitchen wall. Another variation is an L or T-extension to the rear of the main part of the house, almost always with a recessed double porch along one side. This configuration accommodates a kitchen wing, and these rear wings were consistently referenced in 18th and 19th century records as "back buildings," even though they were attached to the main part of the dwelling (Reed & Assoc., p. 113).

Typical floor plans consisted of center passages with one or two rooms on either side, or a two or four room plan where the main entrance opened directly into a room. A common arrangement attributed to Germanic traditions exhibits two central front doors, side by side, which open directly into two front rooms. Houses were almost universally roofed with wooden shingles, often long and double-lapped, top to bottom and side to side. This shingle type seems to be associated with German traditions. Otherwise, top-lapped thin wooden shingles prevailed with staggered joints and there is evidence that thatch was used, along with "cabbins" or clapboard roofs. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries roofs of slate or standing seam metal appear (Reed & Assoc., p. 113).

Barns: Mid-Maryland's barns originated in Pennsylvania, springing from German and English precedents. The region's first barns were the small log structures, described in the 1767 inventory of Conococheague Manor and other 18th century documents (Original located in Canadian Archives). By the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the barns familiar to us as hallmarks of the region appeared. These bank barns, built of log, stone, brick, or frame covered with vertical siding typically have a ramp at the back providing access to the upper threshing floor and an overhanging forebay at the front. Animals stayed in the lower level in stalls arranged in rows perpendicular to the front and rear walls. Designed for grain farming, bank barns accommodated threshing and grain processing as their primary function. In a large area of the central upper floor, farmers threshed grain with flails or later with horse or steam powered threshing machines. "Flailing walls" or boards nailed about four feet high, to interior bents bordering the threshing floor kept loose grain and chaff from drifting uncontrolled across the barn floor. Heavy tongue and groove or splined planks floored the threshing area, to prevent grain and dust from sifting through the floor during threshing as well as to support the vibration and weight of the threshing activity (Reed & Assoc., p. 117-118).

The gable-end profile of barns varies among subtypes. Symmetrical gables that include the forebay recess often with closed-ends, commonly called the Standard Pennsylvania Barn, tend to be a bit later than extended forebays associated with the earlier, asymmetrical "Sweitzer" barns. Log barns and stone barns tend to be earlier than brick barns. Bents linked by double top plates tend to date from the 18th century. Stone barns fall into a particular date range, principally 1790-1850. Brick barns, always embellished with geometric patterned open-work ventilation holes generally date from 1830-1870s. Frame barns abounded throughout the era of bank barn construction, ending in the first half of the 20th century.

Milk houses: Associated with the barn, either the main barn or a separate dairy barn is the milk house. These are usually twentieth century buildings, coming into use after the region converted to dairy farming. Often built of concrete block, or glazed tile these small buildings usually had gabled roofs and easy access to the lower levels of the barn where the cows were milked. The function of the milk house was to store milk, placed in steel cans and chilled until picked up by the "milk truck." A refrigerated tank held the cans and kept the milk cold. In the mid and late twentieth century, bulk milk systems replaced the older can storage tank. Bulk tank storage takes milk directly from the cows to a large holding tank the contents of which are transferred into a tanker truck once or twice a week depending on the size of the dairy operation.

Silos: First manufactured in the 1870s, silos are now important visual markers on the rural landscape. Older silos are wooden staved structures, although brick, tile, concrete, metal and glass were also used, particularly in more recent structures. Silos are part of the conversion to dairy farming, providing a system for storage of feed, mostly fermented corn silage for the increased herds of cattle necessary for dairy farming.

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Date

Resource History

The land that made up much of the Mt. Aetna Farm in Washington County was among the early land patents in what was then part of Frederick County. In 1744, Ignatius Perre (Perry) acquired a patent for 500 acres on Antietam Creek which he called Brother's Request (Washington Co. Patent Record PT 1, p. 201, <http://plato.mdarchives.state.md.us>). Though Perry made Frederick County his place of residence, it appears he intended to subdivide his large tract of land. In 1765 he carved out 204 acres, which he renamed Rohrer's Industry and sold to Martin Rohrer for £204, 127 acres renamed Georges Lott, which he sold to George Circule for £125, and 46 acres named Rohrer's Fancy, sold to John Rohrer for £50 (FC DB J, pp. 1126, 1129, and 1130).

The Rohrer family was among the earliest of the Antietam Creek mill operators. Jacob Rohrer established a mill on Antietam Creek northeast of the subject property as early as the 1740s. It was later acquired and expanded by John Rohrer ca. 1770 ("Trovinger Mill," WA-I-071). Martin Rohrer's 200-acre parcel (Rohrer's Industry) was located on the east bank of Antietam Creek below the Rohrer family mill. It formed the core of his Antietam Hall farm, on which built a large brick manor house, a secondary house, and large bank barn ("Antietam Hall," WA-I-065). In 1769, Martin Rohrer purchased Georges Lott, and eventually added several other tracts to form the 500-acre farm he sold to his son-in-law Christian Newcomer in 1807. After several intervening owners, Frederick Bryan purchased Antietam Hall in 1847 ("Antietam Hall" National Register documentation, 1974).

Frederick Bryan farmed his Antietam Hall land until his death in 1871 when it passed to his son Otho Bryan (WC WB F, p. 421). Following Otho Bryan's death in 1900, his attorney subdivided the tract, selling 160 acres with the buildings to Frederick Bryan (son of Otho) (WC DB 119, p. 544), and 218 acres of farmland to Joseph Young in 1903 (WC DB 118, p. 232). But while Young went about developing his new Mt. Aetna Farm, Bryan quickly mortgaged his Antietam Hall farm several times falling deeply into debt and in 1908 he was forced to sell the land to Jacob F. Lemen to pay his debts (WC DB 127, p. 708).

Joseph Young was already an established farmer in Washington County before his purchase of the Bryan tract. Born in 1859 on his father's (Elias Young) farm southeast of Funkstown, he married Mary Bostetter in 1885. Joseph Young and family left their farm residence in 1899 and moved to a city home in Hagerstown (Williams, p. 824). On the 1900 census, Joseph Young was listed with his wife and three children living on East Washington Street near the Public Square. Young still listed his occupation as Farmer however, and according to contemporary historian T. J. C. Williams, he owned as many as four farms by 1906. On the Census of 1910, Young's occupation appeared as "Own Income," indicating that his farms were income-producing operations probably occupied by tenants. The exceptionally workable organization of the building complex on the Mt. Aetna Farm, built shortly after his purchase of the land in 1903, indicates that Joseph Young was indeed a practical and well-organized man.

Through the first decades of the 20th century farming in the mid-Atlantic evolved along with such technological advancements as the silo, mechanized equipment, and refrigeration. With ready access to four railroads and the Hagerstown to Frederick electric railway, the farms located close-in around Hagerstown were perfectly situated to develop perishable products such as dairy, poultry (eggs), fruits, and vegetables. Joseph Young, who owned the farm until his death around 1930, and Russell B. Young his son who acquired the farm in 1938, appear to have concentrated their efforts on the Mt. Aetna Farm toward dairy and poultry, building a large bank barn with ample space in the lower stall area for a significant herd of cows. This area was floored with concrete, metal staves installed, and enclosed with concrete block, probably by Russell Young, in accordance with federal sanitation regulations developed in the 1930s and 40s.

The Young family still owned the farm, though likely never occupied it themselves, as late as 1978 when the complex was identified on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. Thus, all of the buildings date from the period of the Young family ownership.

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MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

Bibliography

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Williams, T. J. C. History of Washington County, Maryland. (Hagerstown, 1906) Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Co. and Family Line Publications, 1992.

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Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

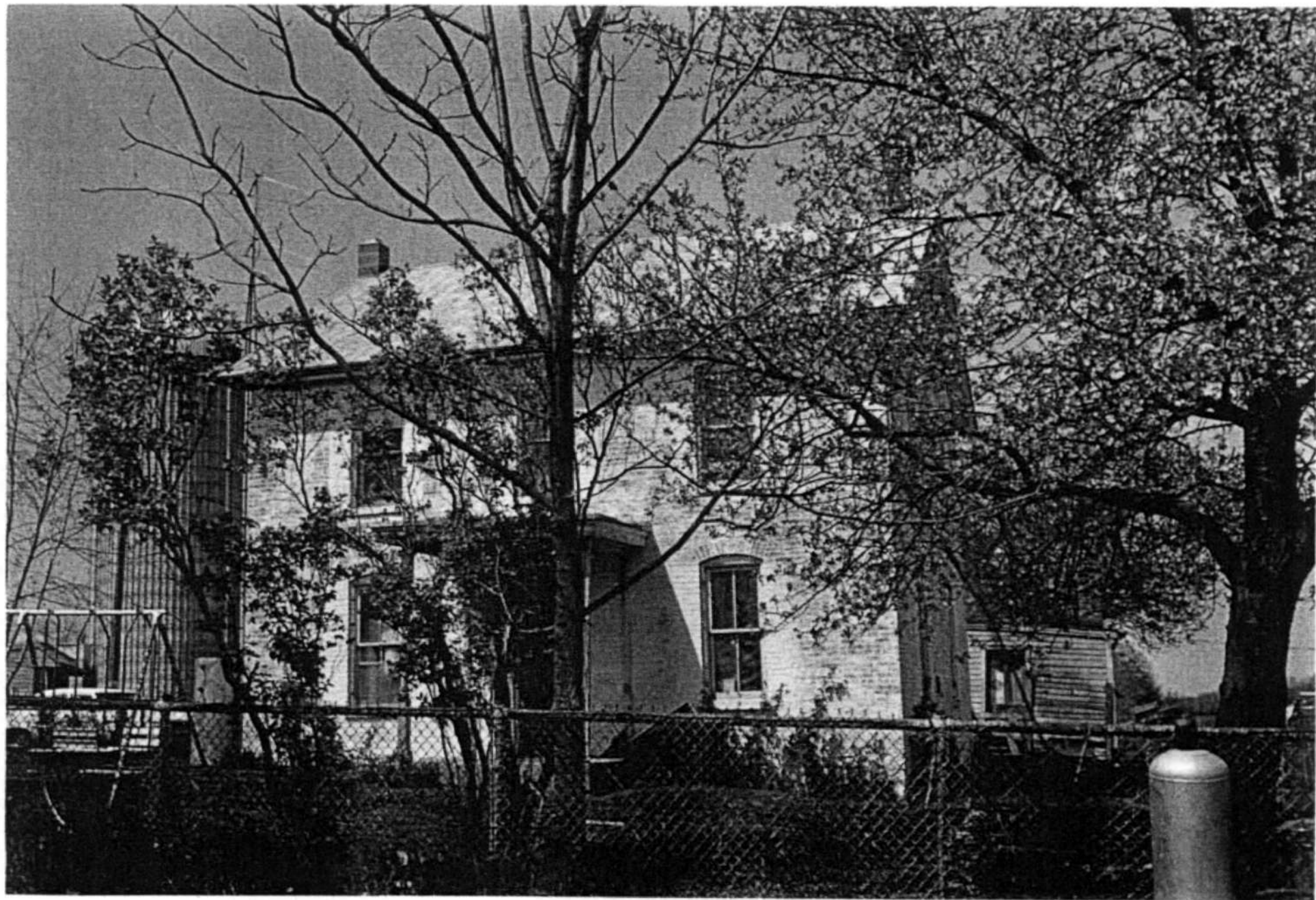
Criteria: ___A___B___C___D Considerations: ___A___B___C___D___E___F___G

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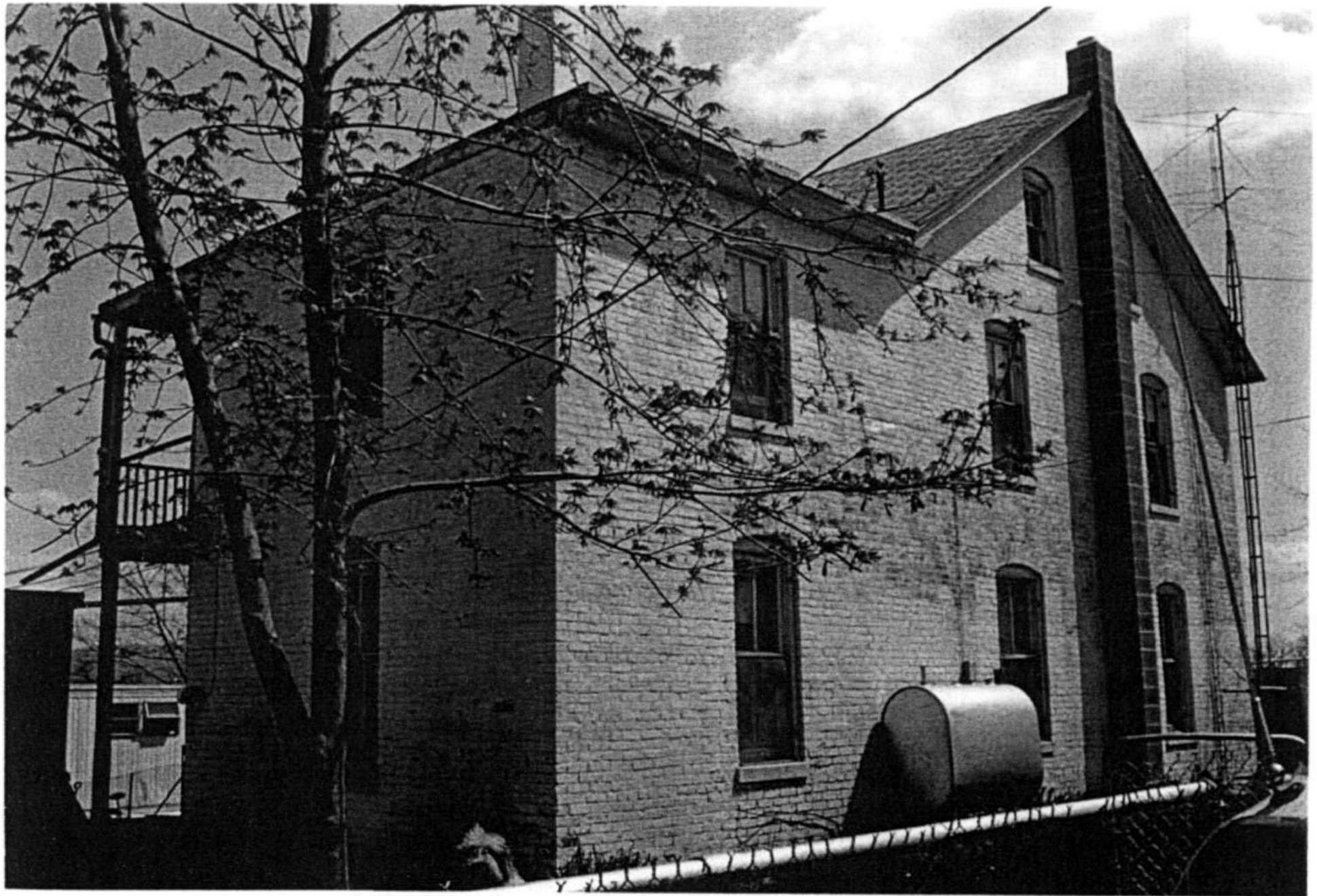
WA-I-39

1978



WA-I-439

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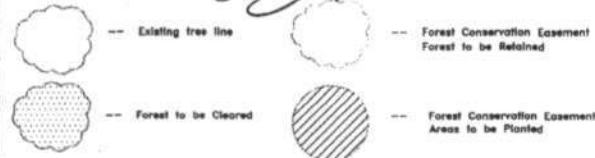
WA-I-1-439

WA-I-439, Mt. Aetna Farm 11038 Medical Campus Rd. Washington Co., MD Site Plan

I certify that I am a qualified professional per requirements of COMAR 05.19.06.01 for qualified professional status and, therefore, am qualified to prepare the attached Forest Conservation Plan. I further certify that this plan was prepared by me or under my supervision using the methods provided by the Washington County Forest Conservation Ordinance and Forest Conservation Manual. I certify that this Forest Conservation Plan is accurate and complete.

6/14/2011

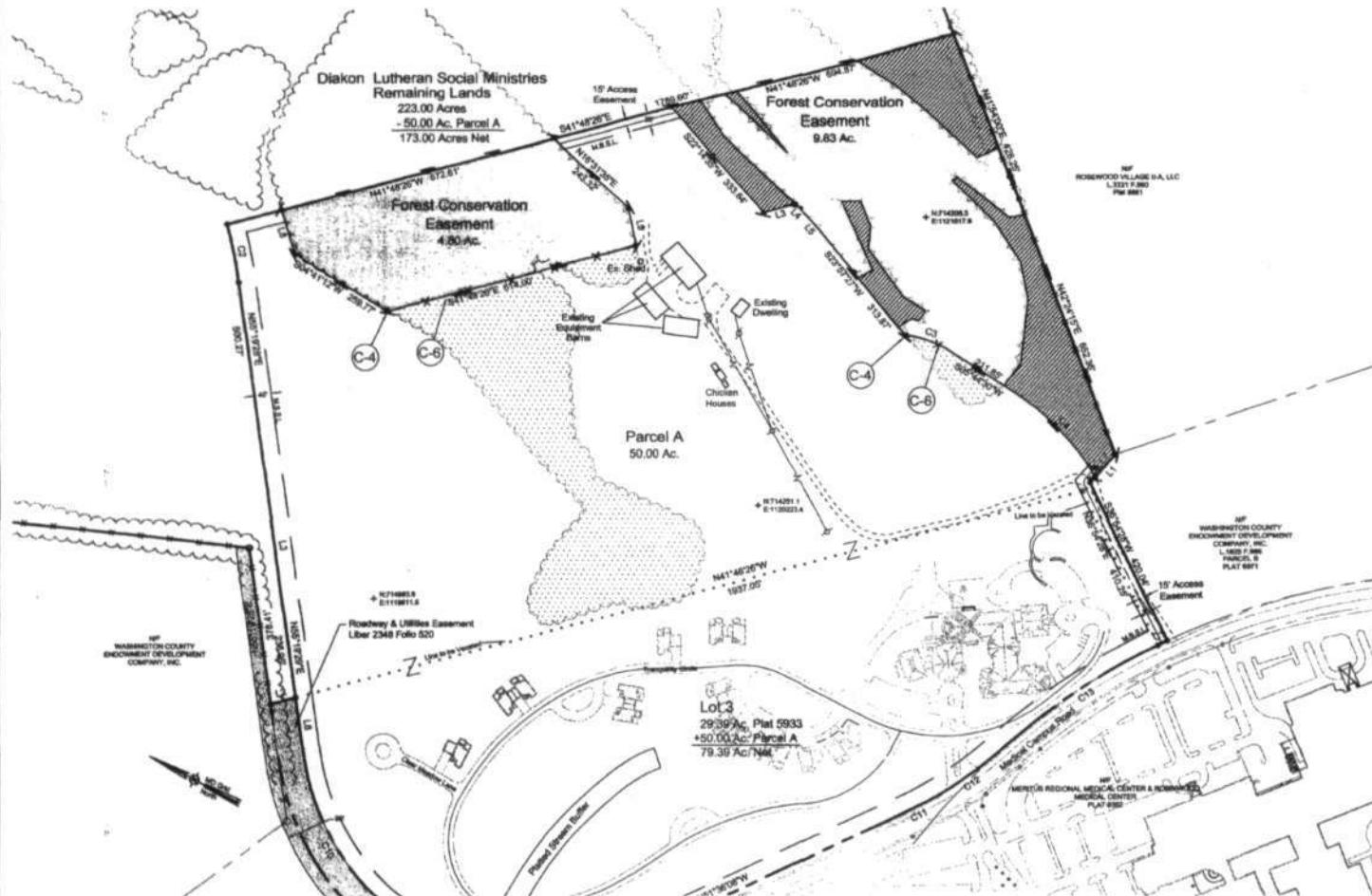
[Signature] NO REF 1006



CURVE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N24°05'01"W	89.81'
L2	S41°48'25"E	80.04'
L3	N55°19'28"E	257.29'
L4	S11°31'28"E	111.89'
L5	S51°33'50"E	114.27'
L6	N38°28'10"E	18.90'
L7	N51°36'08"W	165.75'
L8	N55°28'45"E	135.89'

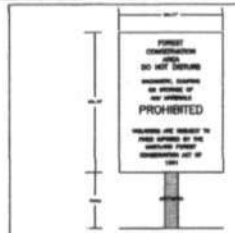
CURVE	RADIUS	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING	DELTA
C1	1855.00'	25.00'	25.00'	N52°39'34"W	0°01'09"
C2	1180.00'	142.52'	142.44'	N51°15'15"E	0°58'13"
C6	25.00'	37.17'	33.84'	S09°00'38"E	89°11'15"
C7	630.00'	21.00'	21.00'	N32°37'34"E	1°54'36"
C8	630.00'	48.29'	48.28'	N29°28'30"E	4°23'32"
C9	630.00'	199.66'	199.62'	N18°11'56"E	18°09'21"
C10	570.00'	459.70'	447.35'	S32°13'29"W	48°12'32"
C11	970.00'	68.22'	68.21'	S53°27'01"E	4°01'47"
C12	970.00'	218.27'	217.81'	S62°04'43"E	12°32'34"
C13	1855.00'	445.77'	444.43'	N50°48'30"W	15°20'52"

Vicinity Map
Scale: 1"=2000'



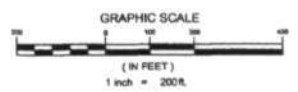
PLANTING REQUIREMENTS:

1. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is less than the Conservation Threshold (2), the planting is required and no further calculations are necessary. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4) (otherwise, calculate the planting requirements as follows)
2. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is greater than the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
3. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is less than or equal to the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
4. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is greater than the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
5. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is less than or equal to the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
6. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is greater than the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
7. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is less than or equal to the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
8. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is greater than the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
9. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is less than or equal to the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
10. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is greater than the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
11. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is less than or equal to the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
12. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is greater than the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
13. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is less than or equal to the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
14. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is greater than the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
15. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is less than or equal to the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
16. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is greater than the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
17. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is less than or equal to the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
18. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is greater than the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
19. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is less than or equal to the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)
20. If the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is greater than the Conservation Threshold (2), then 1% of the Total Area of Forest to be Retained (2) is to be planted. (S=4, L=4, W=4, H=4)



- NOTES:
1. None of the soils listed above are listed as a hydric soil in the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Forest Conservation Manual.
 2. There are no stream buffers, critical habitats, cultural features or historic sites present.
 3. There are no slopes greater than 25% per aerial topo.

OWNER:
Diakon Lutheran Social Ministries
798 Hausman Road
Suite 300
Allentown, PA 18104

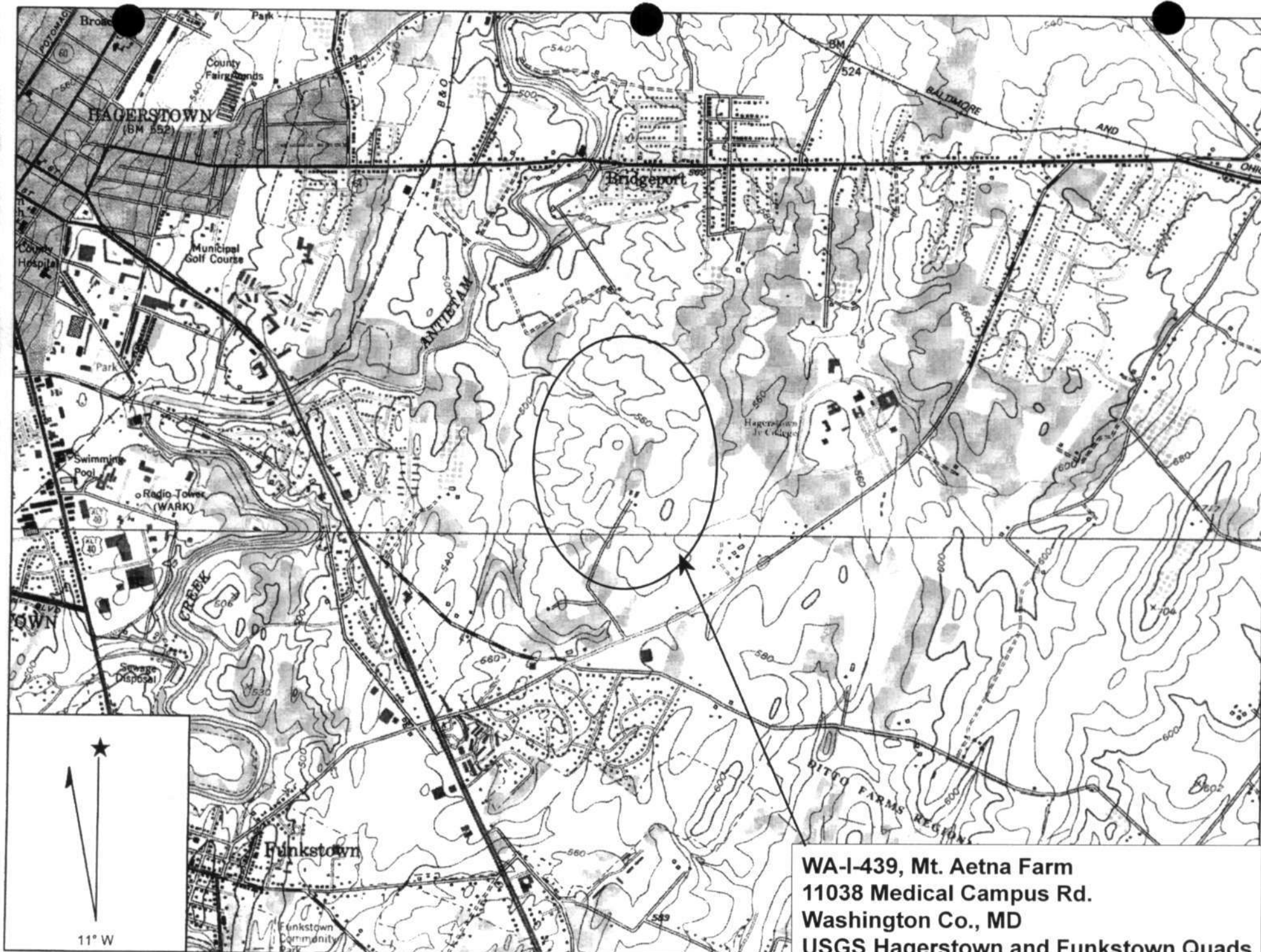


TAX MAP 50-9-295 DISTRICT 18
DRAWING NUMBER 3 OF 3
DRAWN BY: JTK
DATE: 2/1/11
CHECKED BY: JTK
DATE: 2/1/11
SCALE: 1" = 200'

FREDERICK SEIBERT & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERS SURVEYORS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS LAND PLANNERS
128 SOUTH POTOMAC STREET, HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND 21740
20 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, GREENCASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17225
(301) 791-2880 (301) 418-7478 (717) 987-1987 FAX (301) 798-8888

Forest Conservation Plan
for the lands of
Diakon Lutheran Social Ministries
Situated along the north side
of Medical Campus Road
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND

10000
JUN 14 2011
WASHINGTON COUNTY
p1000056
MSA CON 2167 7222-3



WA-I-439
Mt. Aetna Farm
11038 Medical Campus Road
Hagerstown, Washington County, MD
Yale Drive Extension, Phase I

Digital Photo Log

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

WA-I-439_2012-01-10_01.tif: House, S elevation, view N.

WA-I-439_2012-01-10_02.tif: House, E and N elevations, view SW.

WA-I-439_2012-01-10_03.tif: Bank Barn, W and S elevations, view NE.

WA-I-439_2012-01-10_04.tif: Bank Barn, S and E elevations, view NW.

WA-I-439_2012-01-10_05.tif: Equipment shed, view SW.

WA-I-439_2012-01-10_06.tif: Garage, view SW.

WA-I-439_2012-01-10_07.tif: Hog shed, view NW.

WA-I-439_2012-01-10_08.tif: Chicken houses, view SW.

WA-I-439_2012-01-10_09.tif: Building complex, overall view NE.

WA-I-439_2012-01-10_10.tif: Setting, woods and fields NE of building complex, view NE.



WA-1-439

Mt. Aetna Farm

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

Jan 10, 2012

MD SHPO

House, S elevation, view N

1/10



WA-1-439

Mt. Aetna Farm

Washington Co., MD

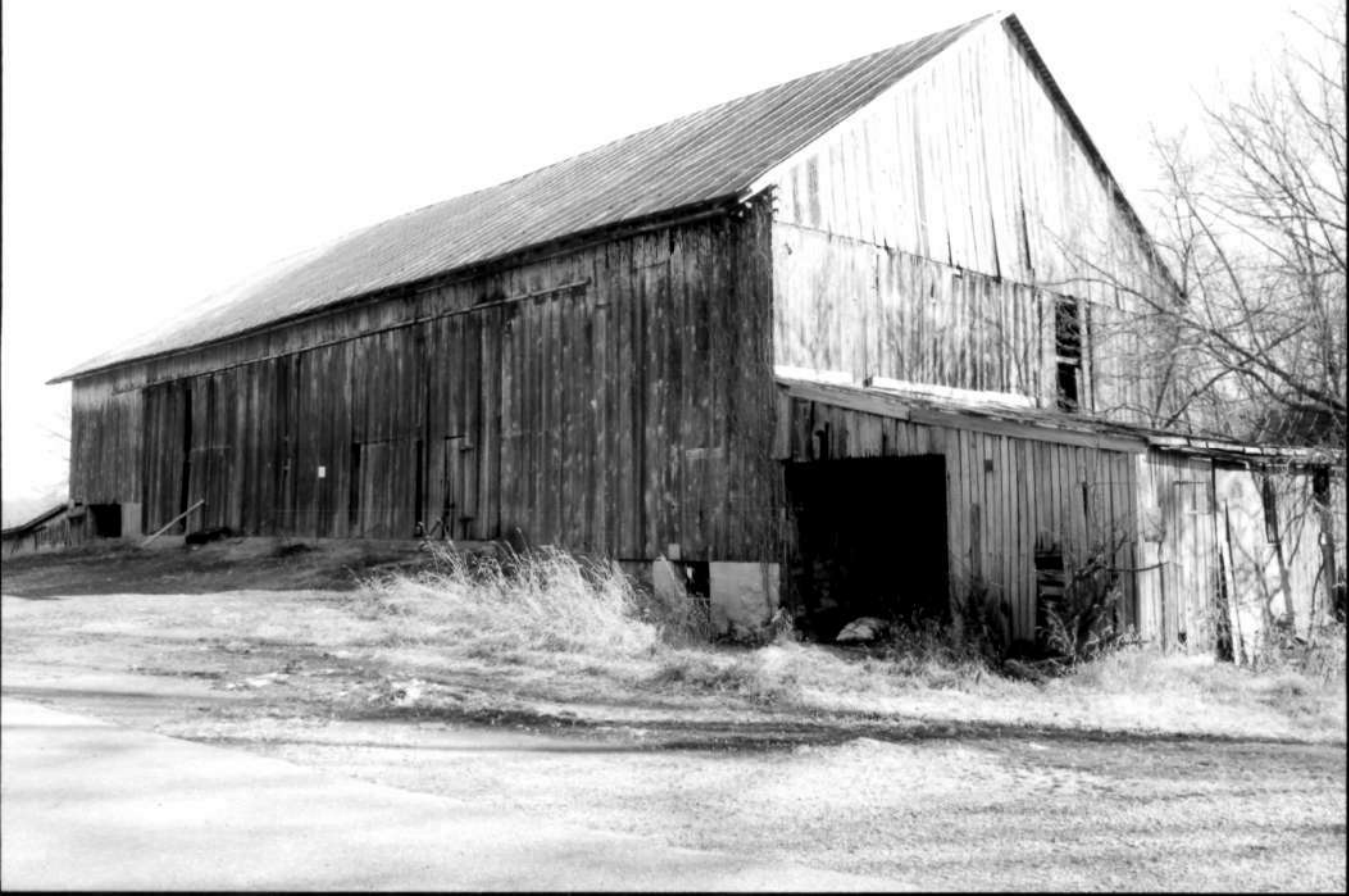
E. Wallace

Jan 10, 2012

MDSHPO

House, E and N elevations, view SW

2/10



WA-1-439

Mt. Aetna Farm

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

Jan 10, 2012

MDSHPO

Bank barn, W and S elevations, view NE

3/10



WA-1-439

Mt. Aetna Farm

Washington Co. ID

E Walla

Jan 13, 2012

MDSHPO

Bank barn. S and E elevations, view NW

4/10



WA-1-439

Mt. Aetna Farm

Wash. State Co. Bldg

E Wallace

Jan 10, 2012

MD 1110

Equipment shed, view SW

5/10



WA-1-439

Mt. Aetna Farm

Washington Co., MD

E Wallace

Jan 10, 2012

MDSHPO

Garage, view SW

6/10



WA-1-439

Mt. Aetna Farm

Washington Co. MD

E Wallace

Jan 10, 2012

MDSHPO

Hog shed, view NW

7/10



WA-1-439

Mt. Aetna Farm

Washington Co, MD

E Wallace

Jan 10, 2012

MDSHPO

Chicken houses, view SW

8/10



WA-1-439

Mt. Aetna Farm

Washington Co., MD

E Wallace

Jan 10, 2012

MD SHPO

Building complex, overall view NE

9/10



WA-1-439

Mt. Aetna Farm

Washington Co., MD

E Wallace

Jan 10, 2012

MDSHPO

10/10

ABSTRACT

WA-I-439

19th Century

Late 19th Century Brick House

Hagerstown Vicinity

private

This farm complex would appear to date from the last quarter of the 19th century. The brick house with segmentally arched window heads and the frame outbuildings illustrate a typical rural group of the period.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

WA-I-439
District 18
Map 50
Parcel 295
MAGI # 2206615635

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Late 19th Century Brick House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

West of Edgewood Drive

CITY, TOWN

☒ VICINITY OF Hagerstown

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Washington

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Russel B. Young

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Box 1825

CITY, TOWN

Hagerstown

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21740

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Washington County Court House

Liber #: No Reference
Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

West Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Hagerstown

STATE

Maryland 21740

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION**CONDITION**

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED < 50%

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This farmstead includes a late 19th century brick house and a frame bank barn. They are located at the end of a long private lane which extends in a northwesterly direction from Edgewood Drive southeast of Hagerstown in Washington County, Maryland. The buildings are situated on relatively level limestone land with the house and barn each facing south.

The house is a two story, three bay brick structure resting on low fieldstone foundations. A two story, two bay flat roofed wing extends to the rear or north. Bricks are laid in common bond at all elevations with six courses of stretchers between header rows. The entire surface of the building has been painted white.

Windows appear long and narrow with segmentally arched heads of brick and two over two pane sashes. Hinge pins for shutters remain in the walls.

The roof is sheathed with modern asphalt shingles. Original chimneys are small brick structures with corbels at their tops.

The main entrance is located in the center bay of the front elevation and is sheltered by a flat roofed entrance porch supported by turned posts.

Outbuildings which appear contemporary with the barn are located nearby.

All of the structures appear to be in good condition and stand on a tract containing 284.34 acres.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

WA I-439

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This farm complex would appear to date from the last quarter of the 19th century. The brick house with segmentally arched window heads and the frame outbuildings illustrate a typical rural group of the period.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

WA-I-439

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 284.34 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Paula Stoner Dickey, Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Washington County Historical Sites Survey

DATE

January 1978

STREET & NUMBER

County Office Building, 33 West Washington Street

TELEPHONE

791-3065

CITY OR TOWN

Hagerstown

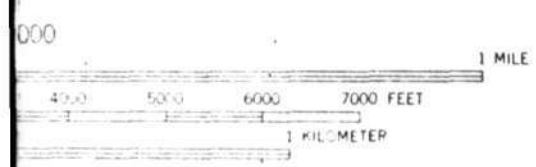
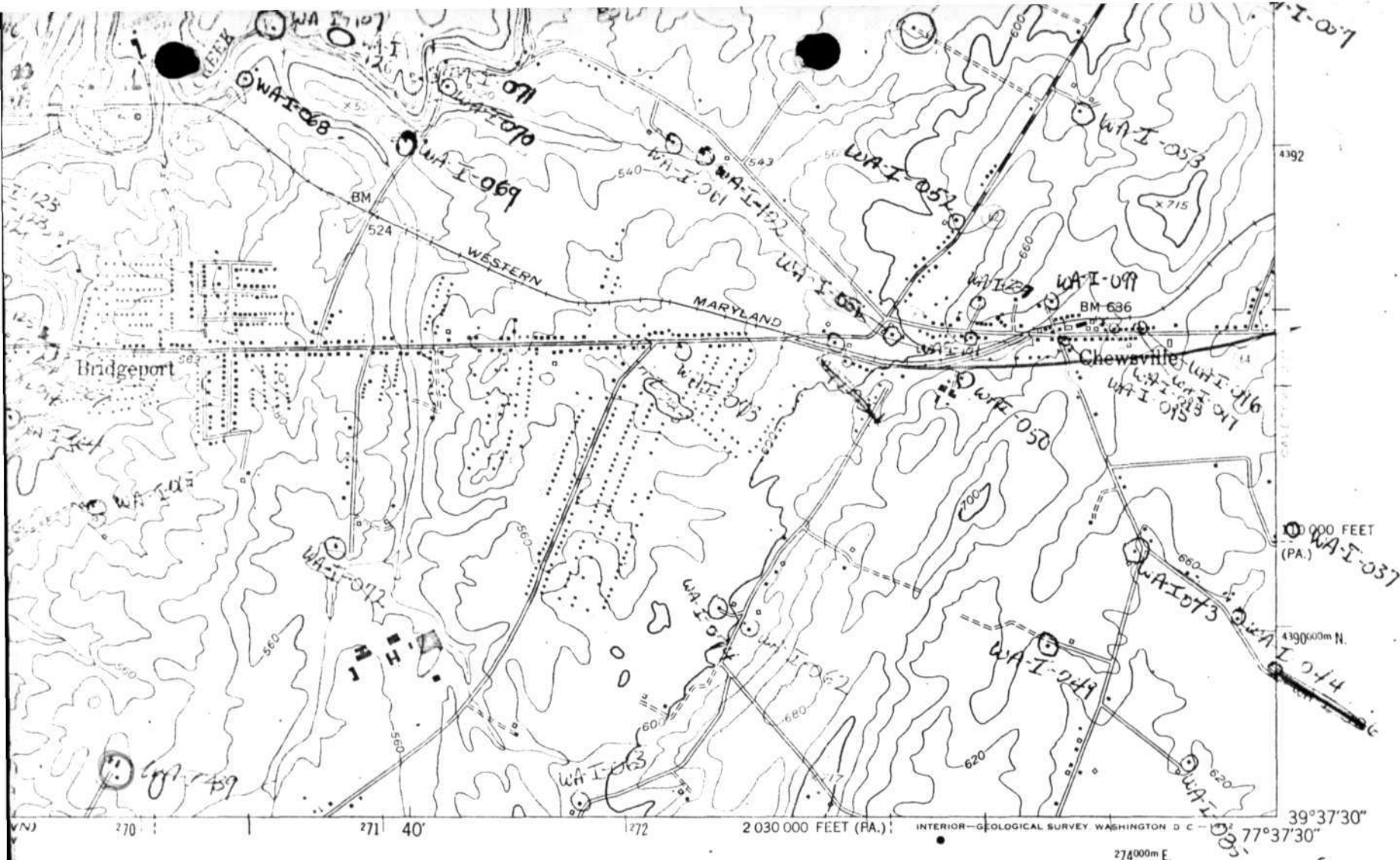
STATE

Maryland 21740

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	4 LANE	Light-duty
Medium-duty	4 LANE	Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route State Route
Interstate Route

HAGERSTOWN, MD.-PA.
NW/4 HAGERSTOWN 15' QUADRANGLE
N3937.5-W7737.5/7.5

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1971
AMS 5463 II NW-SERIES V833

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
VEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
D SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Reasons shown in purple...
...information not fully checked
...Purple tint indicates wet... areas

WN-I-439



WA-I-439

S.E.

May 1975

Late 19th Century Brick House

West of Edgewood Drive
Hagerstown Vicinity

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



WA-I 439

N.W.

May. 1975

Late 19th Century Brick House

West of Edgewood Drive
Hagerstown Vicinity

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY